

The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 36] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1959 / BHADRA 14, 1881

NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 28th August, 1959.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
95.	No. 82-ITC(PN)/59, dated 25th August, 1959.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Import of "Fruits", all sorts, excluding coconuts and cashewnuts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, n.o.s. and excluding dates' Asafoetida, Cumin Seeds and medicinal herbs from Afghanistan.
96.	No. 83-ITC(PN)/59, dated 28th August, 1959.	Do.	Import of goods by sailing Vessels.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 31st August 1959

No. 46-Pres/59.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officers of the Rajasthan Police—

Names of the Officers and their Ranks

Shri Surja Ram, Circle Inspector (Rural), Jodhpur
Shri Jai Singh, Head Constable No 96, Police Lines, Jodhpur
Shri Balwant Singh, Brevet Jamadar No. 44 (Tracker), Police Lines, Jodhpur

Shri Durg Singh, Police Constable No 316, Police Lines, Jodhpur

Statement of Services for which the Decoration has been Awarded

At about midday on the 7th July 1958, a police party from Jodhpur consisting of Sarvashri Surja Ram, Circle Inspector, Jai Singh, Head Constable No 96, Balwant Singh Brevet Jamadar No 44, and Durg Singh, Constable No 316, and others proceeded towards and *dhani* of Gopia Punc of Hardani where dacoits Fateh Dan and Jodhia were reported to be hiding.

The police force was divided into two parties and each party into sub sections. Two of these sub sections reached village Hardani at about 2.30 p.m. and advanced towards the *dhani*. They noticed one person descending from the roof of the *dhani* of Gopia Jat who was presumably posted as a lookout to inform the dacoits of the arrival of the Police. The dacoits left the *dhani* at once and fled east to a nallah some 1½ or 2 miles away. One sub section of police pursued the fleeing dacoits and exchanged fire with them, but after a while the dacoits were lost sight of. A search for them was started.

By this time the other police parties arrived at the *dhani* and rounded up all the persons still present there. Circle Inspector Surja Ram who was on the right side of the *dhani* also started searching for the dacoits with another Constable. They came across a piece of wax cloth used as protection against the rain and a turban, and also found traces of blood where the foot prints of the dacoits were visible in the rain sodden earth. Brevet Jamadar Balwant Singh and another Constable joined the party of Circle Inspector Surja Ram. This party of four followed the foot prints which headed towards a pit in which the dacoits were hiding. On seeing the police party, the dacoits opened fire at them from a distance of about 30 paces. The police were in an exposed position in an open field but quickly heaving up a mound of sand took cover behind it and engaged the dacoits. A pitched battle then ensued in which Circle Inspector Surja Ram was badly wounded. Though injured, he himself continued to fire and encouraged the others to keep on firing.

On hearing the sound of fire, another section of police advanced and took position on the north east side of the pit. Brevet Jamadar Balwant Singh who had crawled quite near to the pit in spite of the grave risk of being shot by the dacoits shouted out their exact location to the newly arrived police party. The dacoits finding him so close to them abused him and also fired at him but luckily he escaped. The remaining police attracted by the firing rushed to the scene and took position on the western side of the pit covering both flanks with the result that the dacoits were now surrounded from all sides.

Foot Constable Drug Singh who was firing from behind a hedge briefly left it and though under heavy fire from the dacoits took a nearer position behind a bush and fired at them. He then got up in order to throw himself on the dacoits but was severely injured in his right arm by a bullet and due to loss of blood from his wound became unconscious and had to be removed immediately to Hospital. Head Constable Shri Jai Singh despite heavy fire from the dacoits, then came as close to the pit as possible and finding that firing from a prone position was ineffective, boldly stood up and shot dead one of the dacoits. Thus encouraged the police intensified their fire and succeeded in shooting dead another dacoit.

The fierce battle lasted 2 hours and both the notorious dacoits Fateh Dan and Jodhia, were shot dead by the Police. Two 303 bore rifles along with 57 live cartridges and 107 empties with other material were recovered from the pit. Thus the last remnants of dacoit Kalyan Singh's gang were wiped out and organised outlawry in Jodhpur Division was checked.

In this encounter Sarvashri Surja Ram, Jai Singh, Balwant Singh and Durg Singh exhibited undaunted courage and a high sense of devotion to duty at great personal risk to their lives.

These awards are made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carry with them the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

New Delhi the 1st September 1959

No. 47-Pres/59.—The President is pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Uttar Pradesh Police—

Name of the Officer and Rank

Sri Gopal Krishna Bajpai,
Additional Superintendent of Police (Officiating),
Agra, Uttar Pradesh

Statement of Services for which the Decoration has been Awarded

On the 23rd November 1955, at about 4 p.m. Sri Gopal Krishna Bajpai received information that the notorious gangster and absconder Komal Ahir and his heavily armed gang was hiding in the area between villages Patikia and Bara gaon in Mampur district with the intention of committing a dacoity the same night in village Kotiki, P.S. Etamadpur, district Agra. The informer, who had gained the confidence of Komal Ahir, had been sent by the gang to engage a taxi for them to travel from their rendezvous to village Kotiki and back. It was decided to lay a trap for the gang on the canal bank. A Police party was to lie ahead in ambush on the Canal Road while another party was to follow the taxi. The driver of the taxi was to drive the gang upto the place of ambush and stop on some pretext. In case the driver was not prepared to take this risk, Sub Inspector Sri Tara Chand who had volunteered to do the job, would drive. In that case Sri Bajpai with two Head Constables was to accompany Sub-Inspector Sri Tara Chand in the car upto about two furlongs from the place where the gang was to meet the car and then to follow the car quietly under cover in order to come to the rescue of the Sub Inspector in the event of his being entrapped by the gang.

At Shikohabad, the driver of the taxi refused to go any further and according to the plan Sri Bajpai, Sub Inspector Sri Tara Chand two Head Constables and the informer proceeded in the taxi to meet the gang. On the way Sub Inspector Sri Tara Chand remembered that he was known to one of the members of the gang. Sri Bajpai was placed in a very awkward position, as he himself had hardly the personality to pose successfully as a taxi driver but it was then too late to change the plan. So despite the grave risk involved he took upon himself the duty of driving the taxi. He at once changed his dress and wearing a *dhoni* and wrapped in a blanket with two loaded revolvers in his coat pockets he took over the wheel. As arranged, the Sub Inspector and the Head Constables were dropped off about two furlongs from the place where the taxi was to pick up the gang. The car was stopped at the appointed place where a member of the gang was picked up and proceeded a further 200 yards when it was again stopped. On the dacoit's giving an animal call ten other members of the gang, most of whom were armed came out of hiding including Komal the leader, armed with a 303 Service rifle and Bindra armed with a 12 bore S.B.B.I. gun. While Komal was talking to Sri Bajpai about the number of persons who could be seated in the taxi, another dacoit came up and gave Sri Bajpai a very suspicious and searching look. This man took Komal aside and they started talking in whispers. Realising that his disguise had been discovered Sri Bajpai, with exemplary courage, decided to engage the dacoits single handed. While he was taking out his revolver he was fired upon from point blank range by dacoit Bindra but luckily the shot missed him. Sri Bajpai instantly returned the fire and at the same time dashed towards a *nala* to the right of the canal road, but was followed by Komal firing from his 303 rifle. Sri Bajpai jumped into the *nala* and turning round fired at Komal and eventually shot him dead. Bindra, the chief lieutenant of Komal, was also shot dead by Sri Bajpai in this encounter. Meanwhile the police party, under Sub Inspector Sri Tara Chand reached the spot and started firing at the dacoits, which threw them into confusion. In the melee three other dacoits were arrested, two of whom were armed and in all one Service Rifle and 3 C.M. weapons were recovered. Two more dacoits were arrested during the course of the investigation of the case, one of whom was found to have been wounded by a bullet fired from Sri Bajpai's revolver.

In this gallant and successful encounter, Sri Gopal Krishna Bajpai displayed exemplary courage and devotion to duty and was personally responsible for the liquidation of Komal and Bindra and the wounding of another member of the gang.

This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal.

A. V. PAI, Secy.

PLANNING COMMISSION

New Delhi, the 28th August 1959

No. PC(I)/11(a)/59.—Shri S. L. N. Simha, Director, Economic Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay has been appointed as a Member of the Panel of Economists, constituted *vide* Planning Commission Resolution No. PC(I)/11(a)/59, dated the 11th February, 1959, *vice* Shri D. S. Savkar proceeded on deputation.

R. P. SACHIDEV, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 27th August 1959

No 44, 13/59—Poll I—The following statement showing the number of persons in detention under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (4 of 1950), in various States as on the 30th June, 1959, is published for general information:—

Name of the State	No. of persons in detention under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, on the 30th June, 1959.					Grand Total
	Detained under section 3(1)(a)	Detained under section 3(1)(b)	Detained under section 3(1)(a)	Detained under section 3(1)(b)	Detained under section 3(1)(a)	
	Clause (i)	Clause (ii)	Clause (iii)	Total of columns 2-4		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
						7
1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam	..	2	1	..	3	..
3. Bihar	1	..	1	..
4. Bombay	8	..	8	1
5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh	2	..	2	..
7. Madras
8. Mysore
9. Orissa
10. Punjab	2	1	3	..
11. Rajasthan	1	..	1	..
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal	..	53	..	53	..	53
14. Delhi	..	3	..	3	..	3
15. Himachal Pradesh
16. Manipur	2	..	2	..
17. Tripura
TOTAL	..	5	70	1	76	1
						77

N. SAHGAL,
Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Communications Division)

New Delhi, the 28th August 1959

No. 11680-TCH/59.—The President is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, namely:—

In sub-rule (i) of rule 3 of the said Rules, after clause (c), the following word and clause shall be inserted, namely:—“or (d) a minor in his own name”.

No. 11584-TCH/59.—The President is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1881, namely:

In rule 37-A of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“37-A. (1) On the death of a holder of a joint account, the account shall be governed by the rules applicable to a single account and any balance in excess of the permissible limit shall be withdrawn by the surviving depositor. No interest shall be payable on this excess after the last date of

the month in which the death occurred of one of the joint depositors. The Head Postmaster of the office in which the account stands will arrange for the conversion of the joint account into a single account.

(2) An account opened in the joint names of two persons and payable to them jointly can continue to be operated by the surviving depositor after production by him of the death certificate in respect of the other depositor.

(3) An account opened in the joint names of two persons and payable to either can continue to be operated by the surviving depositor in anticipation of the production of the death certificate and the conversion of the account to a single account.

(4) When both the joint depositors are dead, the balance at credit of the account shall be paid under the orders of the Postmaster General to the heirs and legal representatives of the last surviving joint depositor.

New Delhi, the 29th August 1959

No. 12084-TCH/59.—The President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1881, namely:—

For Explanation below sub-rule (i) of rule 37 of the said rules, as inserted *vide* Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Communications Division) Notification No 5-SB-TCH/59,

dated the 15th April, 1959, the following explanation shall be substituted; namely:—

"Explanation.—The expression "balance in cash" shall mean the balance at credit of the account of the deceased depositor on the date of his death to which interest already accrued during the preceding years has been added".

R. NATARAJAN, Dy. Secy.

(Department Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 31st August 1959

No. F.6(24)-NS/59.—For the promotion of the Small Savings movement, the Government of India are at present advised by two non-official agencies, namely, the National Savings Central Advisory Committee at the Centre and the State Advisory Committee in each State and the Women's Savings Campaign with a Central Advisory Board and State Advisory Boards. As a result of the experience gained in the actual working of these two non-official agencies during the last few years and with a view to secure greater co-ordination and more intensive effort, it has been decided, after consultation with them, to amalgamate the two bodies and constitute a single Board with adequate representation for women workers.

2. The Government of India have accordingly decided as follows:—

- (a) to constitute a National Savings Central Advisory Board at the Centre consisting of 14 representatives of the State Advisory Boards *plus* 6 members to be nominated by the Central Government with a Chairman. In addition, there will be two Government officers as *ex-officio* members.
- (b) Each State Government would appoint a State Advisory Board for Small Savings consisting predominantly of non-officials with adequate representation for women members.
- (c) The Regional National Savings Officer will be the Secretary of the State Board but if a State has its own Director of Small Savings or similar officer, the State Government could appoint him as the Secretary of the Board with the Regional National Savings Officer as Joint Secretary.
- (d) The functions of the National Savings Board at the Centre will be:—
 - (i) to co-ordinate and guide the activities of the State Advisory Boards;
 - (ii) to assist and advise Government on measures necessary to spread the National Savings movement in the country and on the ways and means of popularising the small Savings Scheme; and
 - (iii) to advise the Government on specific organisational and publicity matters relating to National Savings movement.
- (e) The State Advisory Boards will, besides coordinating the non-official effort in the State at various levels, be responsible for advising the National Savings Organisation and the State Savings Directorates on matters concerning Small Savings.
- (f) The existing State Advisory Committees will cease to function from the dates the new State Advisory Boards are constituted by the State Governments.

3. The Government of India have accordingly constituted with effect from the 1st September, 1959 the National Savings Central Advisory Board for a period of one year consisting of the following:—

Chairman

Dr. Sushila Nayar, M. P.

Members

- 1. Shri Tikaram Paliwal, M. P., 112, South Avenue, New Delhi.
- 2. Shrimati Gyan Kumari Heda, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad (Deccan).
- 3. Shri L. N. Kaushik, 266-D. II, Vinay Marg, New Delhi.
- 4. Shri A. N. Buch, Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Post Box No. 110, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
- 5. Shri B. Dasaratha Rama Reddy, Gudur, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.
- 6. Shri R. G. Barua C/o. Finance Secretary, Government of Assam, Shillong, Assam.

7. Shri V. S. Page, M. L. C., Athavale Wada, Sangli, South Satara District Bombay.

8. Shrimati Janki Nath Wazir, Sukha Niketan, Ram Munshi Bagh, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.

9. Shrimati Leela Damodara Menon, M. L. A., Krishna Bhavan, Kunnamangalam, Ottappalam P.O. Kerala State.

10. Shri B. D. V. Ramaswami Nayudu, C/o. Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, Madras.

11. Shrimati Leela Anjanappa, 'Shamaprakash', Krishnaraja Road, Mysore.

12. Finance Minister, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.

13. Her Highness the Maharani of Patiala, Patiala, Punjab.

14. Shrimati Sharda Bhargava, M. P., Sawai Mansingh Highway, Jaipur City, Rajasthan.

15. Begum Ali Zahir, 28, Ashok Marg, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

16. Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha, Minister in-charge, Land and Revenue Department, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta, West Bengal.

17. The Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.

18. The National Savings Commissioner, Member-Secretary.

4. The existing National Savings Central Advisory Committee, the Central and State Advisory Boards of the Women's Savings Campaign, will cease to function after the 31st August, 1959.

SHIV NAUBH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 25th August 1959

No. 40-SSI(B)(107)/59.—In pursuance of Clause (B) of the Bye-Law 28 of the Registered Bye-Laws of the Family Welfare Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd., Delhi, the Central Government hereby appoint the following as members of the Managing Committee of the said Society for a period of one year with effect from the 1st May, 1959.

1. Shrimati Tara V. Pai.

2. Shrimati Rakhsa Saran, Chairman, Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.

3. The Administrative Officer, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

4. The Joint Development Commissioner (Headquarters) Office of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.

5. The Managing Director, National Small Industries Corporation, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.

T. S. SESHUKUTTY, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th August 1959

No. 3(13)-Tex.B/59.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance 1944, (Ordinance No. XXXIV of 1944) read with rules, 2A and 3 of the Cotton Textiles Fund Rules, the Central Government hereby reconstitutes for a period of two years with effect from the 1st September 1959, the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee consisting of the following members, namely:—

(1) Shri R. G. Saraiya, Navasari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay—He is hereby appointed to be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, (ex-officio) Wittett Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay—Vice Chairman.

(3) Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, C/o The Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Calico Mills Premises, P. B. No. 28, Ahmedabad.

(4) The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

(5) The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

(6) The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, (incharge of Administration) Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, New Delhi.

(7) Shri K. Srinivasan, Director, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore.

(8) Dr C Nanjundayya, C/o The Bombay Textile Research Association, Liberty Building, 1st Floor, New Marin Line, Bombay

(9) Shri J K Srivastava C/o The New Victoria Mills Co Ltd, Civil Line, Gowaltoli Kanpur

(10) Shri Naranji I Kara, C/o Damodar Khetiy, 15, Military Square Lane, Bombay

(11) Shri M N Savani, Shamji Kalidas and Co, 12, Champagali, Bombay 2

(12) Shri R V Deshmukh Director, M/s. The Vidarbha Mills (Berar) Limited, Elichpur (M.P.)

(13) Shri Neville N Wadia, C/o M/s Bombay Dyeing & Mfg Co Ltd 'Neville' House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate Bombay 1

(14) Shri A D Gorwala 40 C, Ridge Road, Bombay

(15) Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas 'Mangal Bag' Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad

(16) Shri Ramnath A Podar 'Podar Chambers' Parsi Bazar Street, Fort Bombay

(17) Mr E J Leigh C/o M/s Binny and Co, (Madras) Ltd, P B No 66, Madras

(18) Shri Chandan Sinha Bharkatiya, Director, Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore

(19) Shri T S Subramanian Director, Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association Navrangpura, Ahmedabad

(20) Shri Arvind N Mafatlal, Mafatlal House 3, Backbay, Raclamation Bombay

(21) Shri G D Ambekar General Secretary, Rashtriya Mills Mazdoor Sang Mazdoor Manzil, 25 Government Gate Road Patel Bombay

(22) Shri N Mijumder Industrial Adviser (Textile Production) Office of the Textile Commissioner, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

(23) Shri Bharat Ram, 22, Gurzon Road, New Delhi

(24) Shri T P Chakravarti Vice President, Bengal Mill Owners' Association 160, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta

(25) Shri R Venkataswamy Naidu, Chairman, South India Millowners' Association, Race Course, Coimbatore

V V NENE, Under Secy

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 21st August 1959

No. 51(51)/52-H.S (1)—The Government of India have decided to nominate the following non-officials as members of the All India Handicrafts Board (Ministry of Commerce and Industry) reconstituted *vide* this Ministry's Resolution No 51(51)/52 H.S (1), dated the 1st August, 1957—

1 Prof P N Dhar
2 Mrs Prem Bery, and
3 Miss Sudha Reddy

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India

S N DANDONA, Dy Secy

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 24th August 1959

No. 42-SSI(B)(5)/55.—In their Resolution No 42 SSI(B)(5)/83 dated the 6th January, 1958, the Government of India constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G Parameshwaran Pillai to evaluate the achievements of the coir development schemes in the country in general and in Kerala in particular and also to offer suggestions and recommendations for development of the Coir Industry on Co-operative lines for consideration of Government

2 The Committee has submitted its report. It consists of two parts—parts I and II. The various recommendations made in parts I and II of the report have been examined and Government's decisions thereon are set out below

(i) Recommendation

In several societies the Managing Committee consisted of a large number of persons who were neither producers nor workers or who have no interest whatever in Coir Industry as such. These short comings in the organisation of Coir Co-operatives should be rectified

(ii) Stricter control and greater supervision over the affairs and operations of the societies are essential for efficient functioning of the Co-operative Societies

(iii) The nature of the operations of the Coir Societies being such as do not necessitate the issue of loans on long term credit, the Committee is of the opinion that the funds to be advanced to the Coir Co-operatives should be on a short term basis taking into consideration the needs of the Industry

(iv) The affairs of each Society which is working at a loss should be gone into to see whether it has been functioning in strict conformity with the real objectives underlying the Co-operative schemes

Decision 1 to iv The Government of India agree with these recommendations and have brought them to the notice of the State Governments,

(v) Recommendation

In view of the substantial aid already given to the Coir Co-operative Societies for the purchase and retting of green husks, the Committee considers that the grant of financial assistance through an intermediary agency like the present Husk Societies which have no direct interest in the actual production of yarn is unnecessary

Decision

The Government of India agree with this recommendation

(vi) Recommendation

The Committee does not favour the establishment of any monopolistic agency by or under the auspices of Government for collection and trade in coconut husks. The Committee also feels that control by the State Government of a commodity of the nature of green husks would be ineffective and illusory so long as it is not possible to fix a price for coir yarn, the bulk of which is exported to foreign market at prices governed by factors beyond our control. Apart from the legal difficulties, the Committee also feels that it is neither feasible nor practicable to control movement of green husk from place to place or to prescribe a fair price for green husk because of the variations in current price according to the quality, season and locality and the scattered nature of the commodity throughout the State

Decision

The Government of India agree with this recommendation and this has been brought to the notice of the Kerala Government

(vii) Recommendation

The Committee recommends that in leasing out Government 'Purompoku land' for retting purposes and in issuing retting licences, preference may be given to Co-operative Coir Societies engaged in such operations

Decision

This has been recommended to the State Governments for action

(viii) Recommendation

An immediate and thorough examination of the financial position of the existing Husk Societies and the need for a complete revision of the terms and conditions governing the loans already issued to them is essential. If the societies are not functioning according to the bye laws or the Rules and Procedure prescribed by Government, the financial aid and other privileges and concessions enjoyed by them as Co-operatives should be withdrawn. Although new Coir Co-operative Societies have been registered in the Malabar area, most of them have not yet begun to function. It is, therefore, recommended that the suggestion made by the Committee in regard to the organisational structure as well as the pattern of financial help should be made applicable to such Societies. As the scheme is only at its initial stage in Malabar, and no large amounts have so far been allowed to these Societies on a long term basis, it should be easy to shape and regulate the working of such Societies consistent with the declared policy of the Government and its objectives in the organisation of the industry on Co-operative lines

Decision

This has been recommended to the Government of Kerala for action

(ix) Recommendation

The Committee supports the step taken by the Kerala State Government in providing share capital contribution to the extent of 90% of the value of the shares taken by the worker members

Decision

The Government of India have decided that in line with the existing pattern of Central assistance for schemes of Industrial Co-operatives relating to small scale industries, the Central Government will contribute 75% of the Share Capital of Coir Co-operative Societies as a two year loan at 2½% rate, of interest to State Government and the balance should be

found by the State Government and/or the party concerned. The existing pattern of Central assistance for meeting the requirements of working capital *viz.* 50% by the Central and 50% by the State Government shall continue, but such loan assistance from the Centre shall be recovered within 10 years and the rate of interest shall be 2½%. As far as possible such loan assistance shall be routed by the State Governments through institutional agencies. The Central Government shall also meet 50% of the salary of a full time paid Secretary for each coir cooperative society for a period of 3 years and the balance should be met by the State Government.

(ix) *Recommendation.*

The Committee stresses that membership of Coir Co-operative Societies should consist almost entirely of really small producers owning one spindle or, in special cases, two spindles, as also workers who are engaged either in the production of hand-spun or spindle-spun yarn, the management of such Societies being also vested in such members. The element known as "Sympathisers" should not exceed 5 to 7 percent of the total membership. These "Sympathisers" should be persons who have no competitive interest in the production or marketing of yarn as against small producers and workers.

(x) The Committee has also stressed the importance of providing facilities for Co-operative education to members of Managing Committee's. All Inspectors of Coir Societies should have had training in Co-operation.

Decision (x) AND (xi)

The Government of India agree with the recommendations and have brought these to the notice of the State Governments for necessary action.

(xii) *Recommendation.*

It is essential to organise the extraction of mattress fibre and bristle fibre and to develop this industry on proper lines while Kerala leads in the manufacture of mats and matting, there is ample scope for the production of other coir goods in the remaining coconut growing states. An organised effort should be made to develop this industry either through the formation of Cooperatives or otherwise and to apply modern methods for the extraction of fibre.

Decision

The attention of all the Coconut producing States has been invited to this recommendation for action.

(xiii) *Recommendation.*

Training should be given to labourers in coconut growing areas in the art of spinning and manufacture of coir goods. Either a team of persons experience in this art might be sent from Kerala to other States to impart training or suitable persons from those places might be sent to Alleppey and other Centres of Coir Production in the Kerala State to get themselves trained.

Decision

This has been recommended to State Government for action.

(xiv) *Recommendation.*

There is great scope for the development of rope manufacturing in this country and greater attention should be bestowed in this direction.

(xv) A survey of the position of the Coir Industry on the several States other than Kerala reveals that Co-operative endeavour in the production of Coir goods has not made sufficient progress. In forming Coir Cooperatives, however, the prospects of their success as a business concern should also be prominently kept in view and it would not be proper to register an Industrial Co-operative Society if year after year the Society is likely to run at a loss, in spite of initial financial assistance forthcoming from Government. The Departments of Industries and Co-operation should study the technical and commercial aspects of the production and marketing facilities before organising such societies. Where, however, the requisite facilities actually exist, it would be unwise to delay the organisation of Cooperatives merely because of anticipated difficulties.

(xvi) In the case of training-cum-production centres, the first essential requirement that still remains to be satisfied in most cases is the employment of trained personnel fully equipped in modern methods of production and marketing. These Centres should serve as nuclei for the steady development of the industry in the region. The trainees should receive adequate encouragement to start Co-operative Societies comprising a village or group of villages selected for the project.

Decision xiv to xvi

The attention of State Governments has been invited to the three recommendations.

(xvii) *Recommendation.*

The Training-cum-Production Centres should introduce improved techniques both in the extraction of fibre as well as in the production of coir goods. The importance of research institutes could not be over-estimated in this connection particularly in such directions as "rubberisation" of coir fibre, "Lacquering" of coir fibre and blending of other fibres with coir.

Decision

The Coir Board has been advised to see that the Coir Research Institutes set up by the Board examine these recommendations.

(xviii) *Recommendation.*

Advances towards working capital of Coir Cooperatives should be made after due consideration of the actual requirements of the society from time to time, as well as on the turnover of business conducted by the society through normal banking channels. The financial assistance to such societies should be in the nature of short-term credit, that is to say, by the provision of cash credit facilities, renewable once a year.

Decision

The Central Government have accepted this recommendation, and the State Governments have been requested to give effect to them.

(xix) *Recommendation.*

The products from the Training-cum-Production Centres might be sold through the Khadi and Villages Industries Emporia wherever they exist or through the National Small Industries Corporation or other similar agencies.

Decision

This has been recommended to the State Governments for their consideration.

(xx) *Recommendation.*

From the point of view of foreign exchange and the internal economy of the coir producing region in India it is of the utmost importance to investigate the causes of decline in the exports of coir matting and to devise measures to find an expanding market for our manufactured goods in foreign countries without at the same time relaxing our endeavours to develop the internal market. The possibilities of expanding foreign market for coir rope should also be explored.

Decision

The attention of Coir Board has been invited to this recommendation and the Board has been requested to investigate the matter.

(xxi) *Recommendation.*

With better organisation and provision of greater facilities and incentives to the Primary Societies to collect and send all the production of their members to Central Marketing Societies it should be possible to expand marketing business in the Co-operative Marketing Sector.

Decision

This recommendation has been brought to the notice of State Government for action.

(xxii) *Recommendation.*

The existing practice of credit sales involving long-term repayment should be discontinued. It should be the endeavour of the Central Marketing Societies to make sales only to parties who are in a position to remit the sale price as quickly as possible on delivery of goods. The Central Marketing Societies and the bigger exporting and manufacturing firms should establish cordial business relations with each other so that the activities of both parties will be mutually complementary.

(xxiii) The Central Marketing Societies are advised to establish their own collection depots at convenient production centres and to collect the yarn from the various Primary Societies in the area. Steps may also be taken to expand godown accommodation facilities for the Central Marketing Societies.

Decision xxii and xxiii

The attention of the Kerala State Government has been drawn to these recommendations.

(xxiv) *Recommendation.*

The numerous small units throughout the rural areas in the Kerala State which are engaged in the production of mats in unfinished condition might be organised on a regional co-operative basis and given facilities to bring their products to the Central Marketing Societies. Purchasing depots should be established under the auspices of the Central Marketing Societies to take over such goods at fair price and to sell them to the major factories for further processing and export.

Decision

The Central Government agree with this recommendation. The Kerala Government has been requested to take necessary action.

(xxv) *Recommendation*

Early steps should be taken to get the National Small Industries Corporation and the State Trading Corporation interested in the marketing of coir yarn and other coir products. Liaison should be established for the purpose between the Central Marketing Societies and the Corporation concerned.

Decision

This has been recommended to the Kerala State Government, the State Trading Corporation and National Small Industries Corporation, for necessary action.

(xxvi) *Recommendation*

The Coir Marketing Societies should handle only graded and quality products and steps may be taken in this direction by the State Government to appoint at Alleppey and Cochin a trained staff of quality marking Inspectors.

Decision

The Kerala Government has been requested to take necessary action on this recommendation.

(xxvii) *Recommendation*

Having regard to the nature and volume of business now in the hands of the Central Marketing Societies it seems somewhat premature to incur any heavy expenditure on account of halting press. The question of owning a halting press by the Central Societies can well be taken up after watching their further progress during this Plan period.

Decision

The Central Government accept this recommendation.

(xxviii) *Recommendation*

The Committee recommend the abolition of the supervisory unions on the ground that they have been ineffective and are superfluous.

Decision

The Central Government have accepted this recommendation and the Government of Kerala have been requested to take necessary action.

Government wish to record their appreciation of the valuable work done by the Chairman, and members of the Committee.

4 S SI(B) (1)/55

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

C S RAMACHANDRAN, Joint Secy

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)**NOTICE**

New Delhi, the 27th August 1959

No. 219/I(2)/HQ/59/1606—It is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order 55, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel Licence No L 988414/57/LI/CCI/HQ, dated 25th June 1959 valued at Rs 12,540/- for the import of Lubricating Oils from the General Area except the Union of South Africa granted by the CCI&E New Delhi, to M/s The Canara Sales Corporation, Mangalore 3 unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the CCI&E, New Delhi, within ten days of issue of this notice, by the said M/s The Canara Sales Corporation Mangalore or any Bank or any other party who may be interested in it as the Licensee, viz M/s The Canara Sales Corporation, Mangalore have intimated non receipt of the above said licence which was despatched to them under a Registered Cover.

2 In view of what is stated above M/s The Canara Sales Corporation Mangalore 3, or any Bank or any other party who may be interested in the said Licence No E 988414/57/LI/CCI/HQ, dated 25th June 1959 are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the CCI&E New Delhi.

K T SATARAWAI, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC, RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, 27th August 1959

No. F.3(14)/59-SR I—It is notified for general information that Shri Karnail Singh, Member, Engineering Railway Board has been appointed as member of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research for a period of three years from 1st April, 1959 vice Shri P C Mukerjee.

P M SUNDARAM, Jt Secy (Ex Officio)

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 24th August 1959

No. 59/WDO/OR1/11.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government Inspector of Railways Calcutta, having inspected the Patna Junction Digha Ghat branch of the Eastern Railway, length of 5.17 miles on the B G System authorised its opening for the public carriage of passengers with effect from 1st July, 1959.

R E de Sa, Secy.

